

CAMDEN COMMERCIAL COURIER.

L. M. JONES, & Co. PUBLISHERS.

"AT THE PUBLIC GOOD WE AIM."

M. M. LEVY, EDITOR.

VOL. I.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1837.

NO. 19.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL COURIER.

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Persons subscribing out of the State, are required to pay in advance.

Advertisements that do not have the number of insertions marked on the margin will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No subscription received for less than one year.

Communications must be post paid.

SUBSTITUTED SCHEME FOR ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

For Internal Improvements in the Dist. of Columbia. Class E. for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, 23d September, 1837.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—15 DRAWN BALLOTS

15 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Ticket.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Prize of	\$35,295
1	10,515
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,500
1	2,250
1	2,000
1	1,750
1	1,600
1	1,500
1	1,400
1	1,300
1	1,250
1	1,200
1	1,000
50	250
50	220
50	200
50	160
50	150
50	120
50	100
50	60
50	40
50	30
50	25
5,820	20

1,770 1st drawn No.

7,080 2d 3d 4th or 5th,

8,850 6th 7th 8th 9th or 10th

8,850 11th 12th 13th 14th or 15th

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Standing Rule.—All prizes to be negotiated at the agency where sold.

Orders from the country (free of postage) will meet with attention if addressed to D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Managers, 26 Broad-st. Charleston, S. C.

Where tickets in all Lotteries managed by D. S. Gregory & Co. may be had.

CIRCULAR.—When the managers laid before the public the Scheme for Class E, of the Alexandria Lottery, (which is now withdrawn in its place) the country was in a state of great prosperity; and they felt warranted in making the result of so heavy a Scheme, however limited in amount, to be the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and the general derangement of the internal exchanges throughout the Union, that subsequently took place, induced the managers to postpone the day of drawing to the 23d of September next, before which time, it was hoped, a more favorable state of things would be brought about. But as the internal exchanges have been getting worse instead of better, and as no reasonable hope can be now, indulged of an immediate amendment, the managers are compelled to announce the withdrawal of the Scheme heretofore published for Class E, of the Alexandria Lottery, Capital Prize 75,000 dollars. The postponement of this Scheme, having met with approbation at the time, the managers trust that the withdrawal of it now will only be considered an act of prudence demanded by the state of the times.

The public are aware that the only drawback in favor of the managers is the 15 per cent. on prizes which is to provide for the payment of the lottery contracts, all commissions, expenses, and the risks and hazards to be run. Until the state of the country is such, that the transmission of funds from one point to another can be done at reasonable rates, and thus enable the managers to concentrate funds for the prompt payment of heavy prizes, they do not feel justified in running unprofitable risks by the drawing of extraordinary Schemes. The reasons are so many and obvious, that they are persuaded the propriety of this course will be readily admitted. It is the intention however of the managers as soon as internal exchanges are re-established, to re-issue the Scheme now withdrawn, or others equally as brilliant.

The price of the tickets in the scheme heretofore substituted for Alexandria Lottery, Class E, being one half the price of the tickets in the Scheme withdrawn, the holders of tickets may have their purchase money returned, or, if preferred, an additional ticket without further charge, which will give them two chances in the substituted Scheme, for one in the Scheme withdrawn. Either measure will be carried into effect by the agent or vendor by whom the sale was made. If they retain the ticket first purchased, its result will be determined by the accompanying Scheme.

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will be absent from Camden about three weeks; he has appointed John E. Murray, Esq. his lawful agent.

Aug 12 15 It S. K. GIFFORD.

NEW SHOES.—Ladies and Children's Shoes of the latest styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at the old stand of J. Bishop, & Co. GEORGE ALDEN.

Camden, Aug. 12 15 2

To Printers and Publishers.

THE subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Type, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Agate, on Nonpareil body; Nonpareil, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body; Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; Brevier on Burgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Burgeois on Brevier body; Burgeois Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Burgeois on Long Primer body; small bodied Long Primer; Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica Nos. 1 and 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Pica on English body; English, Nos. 1 and 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon, Five Lines Pica to Twenty; Eight Lines Pica; Gothic, condensed, to Twenty; Five, Seven, Nine and Ten Lines Pica Ornamental; Six, Seven, Nine, Twelve and Fifteen Lines Pica Shaded; Eight, Ten, Twelve and Sixteen Lines Antique Shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to Seven Lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other Specimen; a new assortment of Ornamental Dashes; a variety of Card Borders; near two thousand Metal Ornaments; Brass Rule; Leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and Physical Metal Signs; Braces and Dashes from three to thirty ems long; Great Primer and Double Pica Script on inclined bodies; Diamond and Nonpareil Music, of various kinds; Antiques; light and heavy face Two Line letter; full face roman and italic, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, and Small Pica, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other Black; Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier, Greek, Hebrew, and Saxon.

A large variety of Ornaments, Calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese Accents, furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good a quality, and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE.
Corner of Nassau and Ann sts, N. Y.
N. B. Proprietors of Newspapers printed in any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bill in Type. C. & C.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

Sensible of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a Congressional Globe. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of the attending discussions, with an Appendix containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but, we doubt not, they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete, and convenient parliamentary record, of our times. This undertaking having, with these views, been liberally patronized by the public, it is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor by increasing the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions. The Fall Session will be looked to by the country to settle all that has been unsettled by the overthrow of the system of Deposits as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequate supply for present demands, the maintenance of manufactures, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress; and it was because the President would not have those all important subjects left to Executive discretion a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned, that the September session was convoked. The machinery of government, even when thrown out of gear, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movement may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.—For the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00 For the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, which did not suspend specie payments before the 1st of May, 1837, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next. The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

BLAIR & RIVES.

THE SATURDAY PREACHER.

A SERMON ON TALEBEARING.

"He that repeateth a matter separateth very friends."

There is a class of people every where to be found, who under pretence of doing you a friendly act, make mischief between you and your friends. They do it by repeating any little remarks which happen to be unfavorable to the absent party, and which, but for being told him by the officious friend, would never have done him any harm, or created any coldness between him and their author.

In speaking of friends separated from this cause, I would not be understood to mean friends in the strictest sense of the term—such as Cicero describes them in his treatise on friendship—but merely such as are called, and may be considered, very good friends, as the world goes; which means little else than not being enemies—and is, if I may so speak, rather a negative than a positive friendship. But any friendship, which is sincere as far as it goes, is better than enmity; and hence they do a very serious injury, who by their officiousness or false pretences, cause disaffection between you and your friends, or neighbors—which last, now I think of it, is the more proper word.

These talebearers possibly may sometimes be actuated by a friendly motive; but if so, their zeal sadly outruns their discretion, and by a woful lack of prudence, and judicious silence which would cost them nothing, they in a moment create enmity between fellow creatures; which oftentimes a whole life cannot repair.

I have a most sovereign contempt, not to say abhorrence, of this species of go-between, friends. My charity, which opens the door of kindness to all classes of people, well nigh refuses to be at home to this; and I would much sooner forgive the person, who says an unjust thing of me, than the officious wretch who reports it to my ears. There is in his conduct something like malice prepense; because he knows, before repeating them, that the offensive remarks will be likely to make mischief; and yet with this knowledge before him, he does not restrain his vile desire of blabbing. Such a person, whether he act from sheer thoughtlessness, from an odious fondness for mischief, is not of a nature to be trusted. He is below the confidence of friendship; is a dangerous and troublesome neighbor; and is by all means to be avoided.

How many trifling things are every day said, which would not be complimentary even to the best of persons; but could do them no harm, if not conveyed to their hearing. And then the injury is owing solely to this officious conveyance. It causes an irritation to the feelings, which is detrimental to one's happiness at the present time, and may continue to rankle long afterwards.

From my very childhood I never could endure talebearers. They made mischief between me and my playmates. I abhorred them then; I condemn them now. I never did, and never will, encourage a talebearer.

Persons of this officious class are often to be met with. They will come to you with their tongues itching to repeat something to your disadvantage. They will ingeniously play about the subject in order to excite your curiosity, and draw from you a request to hear the story. As thus:

"It is very strange how people will talk about their neighbors!"

"Umph!"

"Even the best of us can't escape the tongue of slander."

"Umph!"

"I had my feelings very much hurt last evening at some remarks, which as a friend to you—"

"Umph!—Tol lol lol!—fiddlededee!"

"They were very injurious, I do assure you."

"Well, sir, and what if they were?"

"Why, I thought you might like to hear them."

"What! like to hear bad accounts of myself?"

"Why, yes; I had my feelings amazingly hurt on your account, and I thought I might as well—"

"Hurt my feelings too? You're amazingly kind, upon my word!"

"Why, yes, I thought it would be no more than a neighborly act to—"

"Such neighborly acts I detest; and let me tell you, sir, if you have no better business than setting friends by the ears in this manner, you are indeed a poor contemptible creature."

"Oh, sir, if you take my neighborly offices so unkindly, I have nothing more to say—the secret shall die with me, and—"

"Then there will be two troublesome things dead. Leave me!"

He will depart, crest-fallen and ashamed. Another will come, not doubting but his ill news will be acceptable. He is ready to communicate it, and only asks that he shall not be named as the officious person who reported the matter.

"Now don't tell any body that I told you; because if you should, you'd bring me into difficulty you know."

"You'll get into difficulty at all events, unless—"

"Promise now, upon your sacred honor not to tell who told you, so that I needn't be brought into mischief, and—"

"Doubtless you'll make mischief between me and my friends!"

"Why, really, I profess a friendship for you myself, and thought it a thousand pities you should be slandered without knowing it."

"Give yourself no trouble, Mr. Limbertongue. If I should never hear of the slander, it will do me no harm."

"Mercy on me! do you want to be slandered without knowing it?"

"Certainly, if I am slandered at all—There's the door, Mr. Limbertongue."

This is the only way. Give no encouragement to talebearers, and they will cease to trouble you. If you can conscientiously entertain a good opinion of yourself, you will in general have little cause to trouble yourself about the idle remarks of individuals, or the world. But, at all events, if you would pass quietly through the short space of life allotted you, never lend a listening ear to those mischievous pretenders to friendship, whose chief business it is to repeat a matter, and separate very friends."

From the National Intelligencer.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds, Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds, Through many a fen where the serpent feeds.

We copy the subjoined interesting account of a visit to the Lake in the Dismal Swamp, from the Portsmouth Times, whose editor ought to take a jaunt somewhere at least one day in each week, if he will only write as agreeable an account of it when he returns to his post, as he has done of his visit to Lake Drummond, or as he did of the Inauguration scene at Washington in March last. A trip up our Canal, as far as it is finished, would afford him a subject rich in natural beauties, and also in the wonders of art, as displayed in the stricture of the Canal. We should like very much, however, to visit the scene of the following description—a scene which we have had in our mind's eye ever since, thirty years ago, we read Moore's ballad, from which the above stanzas are extracted:

[From the Portsmouth (Va.) Times.]

Saturday was a blue day hereabouts, but its troubles were not for us. With a party of light-hearted souls we had reached the beautiful canal that traverses the great Dismal; and the sun, that looked out near mid-day from the clouds upon hundreds and thousands of anxious faces, witnessed in our little assemblage a score of as happy exceptions, as could that day be found in our wide-spread country. Not that, kind reader, we would have you for a moment to understand that we were bound on a pilgrimage to that matrimonial Mecca, from whose bourne no pretty Miss returns; for although there were in our little vessel temptations sufficiently powerful to make one willing to fly to the uttermost parts of the earth for their sake, we were intent on no such errand. No, affairs had come to a crisis with none of us. We were bent upon another pilgrimage, and resolved to test for ourselves the claims of that far-famed lake, whose wild and lonely beauties awoke the Irish muse to strains captivating as those chanted over the most charming Perisian recess.

An early and an excellent breakfast, prepared by Capt. Baugh, the proprietor of the hotel at Deep Creek; a good boat with comfortable accommodations and attentive hands, furnished by the same gentleman; a fine day, exceeding our expectations, prepared us in the best possible manner for the spectacle which was in store for us. A romance reader, or some sweet girl, whose mind is attuned to other harmonies than those of knives and forks, may pronounce all this vastly unintellectual. We beg leave to disagree with her or him, and we dare say, Tom Moore himself would bear us out in the assertion, that without such preliminaries, no one could relish as they deserve the beauties of Lake Drummond, or any other lake upon earth equally difficult to access.

The passage through the canal, however, forbidden it might appear to those who have not tried it, was certainly delightful. There was nothing, it is true, but a stream of water, smooth as a mirror, stretching far away into the distance, and parting the blue woods that scarcely were perceptible above the horizon; banks rivaling in their beautiful level the engineer's most perfect work; forests whose luxuriant verdure and tangled recesses were such as creation's dawn beheld them, with here and there a house at wide intervals, built for the wry-far'er's comfort, yet adding if possible to the sense of solitude; or a lonely bark propelled by her crew, who stalked laboriously along the bank, gliding with set sails before the wind, and breaking the surface of the waters in golden ripples. But these were enough to fill the mind of every one with pleasing contemplations. Here nature and art were exhibited on a scale equally great. The seemingly impenetrable masses of reed, vine, and forest, guarded as they were by mire and waters, which overspread the face of the region, had yielded to the arm of human industry, and

here was the monument of its triumph.

About noon we reached the small canal, called the feeder, which connects the main channel with the lake. A little below this the horse which drew our boat was transported on a float bridge across the canal. The bank on this side presented no such road as that we had left. A narrow path, worn in the moss and grass by the feet of the hardy boatmen and raft crews, alone was left for the faithful animal. When we entered the feeder this became yet more contracted. The luxuriant soil shot up a growth which could not be repressed by the steps of the workmen. Here nature appeared in her original grandeur. The fires which had elsewhere desolated the noble forest, presented her none of their effects. The vast trees on either hand towered high over our heads, mantled to the topmost boughs with their vernal dress, and almost to their summits folded in the embrace of the flowering jessamine and other vines. A strong current opposing our progress, we had ample time to become imbued with the spirit of the scene. The ladies appeared thoughtful, and suspended a while the sweet tones that hitherto had won, perhaps too much, our thoughts from the spectacle before us. However, ere we became too much impressed with the solemnity of the spot, a distant opening in the woods was revealed, and a glimpse was caught of the object of our visit. A few minutes more found us at the lock, within three hundred yards of the lake. Another brief interval, and we were upon its bosom. A description of this beautiful body of water is what we have neither the time nor the ability to attempt. Alone, and lovely in its loneliness, girt with the ancient trees, whose shades were cast a thousand years ago silent on all its shores, with not a house in their extensive circuit, nor a boat save our own; resting upon its waters, it surpassed our utmost anticipations, and impressed each one that then beheld it for the first time, with the most pleasing emotions.

But it is not a second nor a third visit which can render the lake an unattractive object. Hours or days might be spent in the neighborhood, and the scene would be replete with pleasurable associations. There were those in our party who had beheld it again and again; others who had traveled far and dwelt with delight upon the beautiful lakes of our continent; yet its attractions were still fresh to the former, while the latter declared it a rival of the fairest they had witnessed.

Heretofore the lake has not enjoyed the celebrity to which its merits fairly entitle it. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the difficulty in procuring the means of access. Strange as it may seem, there is no boat kept regularly; and built for the purpose. Boats may indeed be obtained by making application some days beforehand, but there is frequent disappointment. They are kept for other purposes, and are often at a distance. We would recommend to the worthy proprietor of the hotel, the keeping of a neat light boat adapted to the purpose. It would certainly richly compensate him for the trouble, while he would have a further recompense in the consciousness that his efforts were instrumental in diffusing the fame of one of the finest and most picturesque bodies of water on the continent.

How was this lake, twelve or fifteen miles in circuit, and at the summit level of the swamp, formed, was a query which each was unable to answer. Some attributed it to the agency of fire, to which surmise the charred fragments at the bottom gave color.

After resting more than an hour in the shade of an ancient cypress, beneath whose branches our boat was fastened, and there partaking with keen appetites of a store of viands provided for the occasion, we again sought the feeder, and turned homeward. The sun went down long before we reached the Creek, out the moonlight made ample amends for his absence, while the firefly lit up his tiny lamp to swell the agreeable association of the scene.

CUT AND COME AGAIN.—On the 18th inst. a female convict named Julia Ann Hall, 29 years of age, made her escape from the State Prison at Weathersfield, Conn. She was employed in the yard, and escaped by moving two stones from underneath the wall. She had been sentenced to prison seven years for setting fire to the Hartford Jail. She took with her a pair of brown pantaloons and a short Jacket, with which she accoutred herself and travelled 40 miles day and night, when she was overtaken by an officer. She attempted to laugh him out of the idea that she was any thing but a man but it was of no use; she was helped to a seat in a wagon and soon returned to her proper place of abode.

SALARIES TO GOVERNORS.—From a table in the Toronto Constitution, it appears that the four Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, receive annual salaries amounting to \$72,000, while the Governors of twenty-four States in the Union receive by \$54,782.